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THE METHOD OF TEACHING THE ELEMENTS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

AS EMPLOYED AT

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TABULATED BY

JOHN WENTWORTH SANBORN,

CLASS OF 1869 ;

Member of the Genesee Conference, and of the Oneida Historical Society of Utica, N. Y.

BOSTON:

J. S. Cushing, Printer, 16 Hawley St.

1881.

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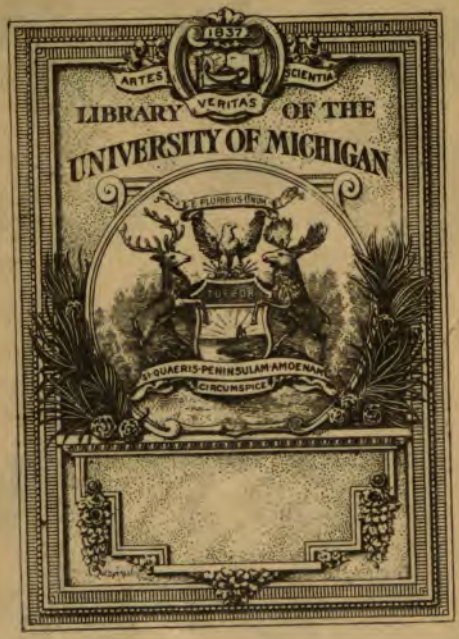

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Prof. Geo. Hempl.

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THE

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PREFACE.

THIS tabulation is prepared for the assistance of teachers and private students in a systematic and thorough study of the Latin language. It may be used in connection with Allen and Greenough's Grammar, or any other.

It has been my purpose to present, concisely, the fundamentals of the course in Latin as pursued at Phillips Exeter Academy.

It is no exaggeration of the thoroughness of the Exeter drill in Syntax. Since the day of graduation I have designed to complete this tabulation; and it occurred to me while yet a junior that something of the kind would aid others; for I believed that the satisfaction which, as a student at Exeter, I derived from the mastery of their method would be shared by all thorough students and teachers of Latin into whose hands such a work as this might fall.

Of course it is impossible to tabulate any system of teaching in all its details, and I have not attempted to do so.

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The tabulation herewith presented will serve as a foundation and guide in teaching the elements of the Latin language, and will show that there is hard work to be done; and we are encouraged by competent judges to believe that it will be of much service to teachers and students.

The practice of reading Latin and Greek at sight is much in vogue at Exeter Academy.

The criticism which is raised against this practice, that it must tend to looseness, is entirely without warrant. Successful sight-reading requires greater familiarity with the Latin and Greek than is commonly sought. To be able to detect, almost at a glance, the relation of words in a sentence involves the most painstaking diligence.

The same comprehensive knowledge of Latin which will render this tabulation most serviceable will be required and sought wherever reading at sight is employed.

I have not tabulated the Exeter method of teaching the intricacies of the Latin subjunctive; Professor Pennell of the Academy has out a work on the Subjunctive which we regard as the very best treatise on that subject extant.

I am indebted to Principal Perkins and Professor Pennell of Phillips Academy for suggestions made in the completion of this work. It is proper that I herewith express my gratitude to them, and to Professor Cilley, for

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examining the manuscript and honoring this work with their approval.

It is my purpose to issue soon a brief but complete treatise on How to Teach the Scanning of Latin Verse. In this treatise the student will be approached as if he were a total stranger to scanning, and my endeavor will be to indicate the steps which will lead a willing traveller to a mastery of the subject.

JOHN WENTWORTH SANBORN.

Perry, N.Y., 1881.

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THE NOUN.

—— is a { Proper / Common / Abstract / Collective / Defective / Variable } Noun ; compounded of —— and —— (*if a compound*) meaning ——.

The Stem is ——. It is derived from —— (*if a derivative*); its ending means ——.

It is of the { 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 } Declension, { Masculine / Feminine / Neuter / Common / Doubtful / Grammatical, *i.e.*, Epicene } Gender,

from Nominative ——.

Declined (*naming all the cases*):

Singular, { Nominative —— / Genitive —— / Dative —— / Accusative —— / Vocative —— / Ablative —— } ; Plural, { Nominative —— / Genitive —— / Dative —— / Accusative —— / Vocative —— / Ablative —— }.

It is made in the { 1 / 2 / 3 } Person, { Singular / Plural } Number,

Nominative Case, and is { the Subject / Complement / in Apposition with } of ——, / Predicate after ——,

according to the Rule ——.

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(*Or, if in the Genitive Case:*—)

Limiting Genitive after ——.

1. Subjective Genitive,
   - Author, Owner, Source, Material } with ——.
   - Measure, Quality } modified by the Adjective ——.

2. Partitive Genitive: of the Whole, after ——, designating a Part.

3. Objective with the
   - Noun ——, denoting
     - Action,
     - Agency,
     - Feeling,
   - Adjective ——,
     - Relative, or Verbal,
     - Quality, or Agency,
     - Governing the Genitive of Specification,
   - Verb ——, of
     - Memory,
     - Feeling,
     - Accusing,
     - Condemning,
     - Acquitting,
     - Plenty,
     - Want,

according to Rule ——.

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(*Or, if in the Dative Case:*—)

The Dative of { Indirect Object with the { Transitive / Intransitive } Verb ——, / Possession with ——, / Agency with the Gerund ——, / Purpose, or End, / Fitness, with the Adjective ——, / Reference,

with Compound ——, Ethical Dative,

according to Rule ——.

(*Or, if Accusative:*—)

Direct Object / Effect of the Action / Cognate Accusative, } of the Verb ——,

Predicate Accusative after ——, a Verb of Naming, &c.,
Second Accusative after the Transitive Verb ——, compounded with the Preposition ——,
Accusative of Person or Thing with ——, a Verb of Asking, Teaching, &c.,
Accusative of the Person after ——,

Adverbial,
Specification,
In Exclamation,
Duration of Time,
Extent of Space,
Subject of the Infinitive —— in Indirect Discourse,

according to Rule ——.

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(*Or, if Vocative:*—)

Vocative, — Form of Direct Address,

according to Rule ——.

(*Or, if Ablative:*—)

Ablative (*from*) {
- Separation,
- Privation,
- Want,
- Source, or Origin,
- Cause,
- Agent, with AB after the passive ——,
- Comparison,

Instrument (*with*) {
- Means,
- Instrument,
- Accompaniment, with CUM,
- With Deponent Verb ——,
- Degree of Difference,
- Quality, with the Adjective ——,
- Price,
- Exchange,
- Specification,

Locative (*in, on, at*) {
- Place where, with the Preposition ——,
- After the Verb ——,
- Time when,
- Absolute, with ——,

according to Rule ——.

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THE ADJECTIVE.

—— is a(n) { Regular, / Irregular, { Indeclinable, / Defective, } / Numeral, { Cardinal, / Ordinal, / Distributive, } } Adjective,

from ——. Compared ——, ——, ——:

of the { 1st and 2d, / 3d, } Declension.

Declined (*naming all the cases*):

	Singular.	Plural.
Nominative	—— —— ——	—— —— ——
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Vocative		
Ablative		

It is of the { Masculine / Feminine / Neuter / Common } Gender, { Singular / Plural } Number,

{ Nominative / Genitive / Dative / Accusative / Vocative / Ablative } Case, and agrees with ——

according to the Rule: "Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Participles agree with their Nouns in Gender, Number, and Case."

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THE ADVERB.

—— is a(n) { Regular / Irregular / Numeral } Adverb, of { Manner, / Place, / Time, / Degree, or Cause,

formed from the { Adjective ——, / Noun ——, / Pronoun ——, / Accusative form ——, / Ablative form ——, / Phrase, or Clause ——.

It is of the { Positive / Comparative / Superlative } Degree,

and is compared ——, ——, ——.

It expresses { High / Low } Degree of Comparison.

It limits or defines ——,

according to the Rule ——.

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THE PREPOSITION.

—— is a Preposition, and shows the relation of —— and ——,

according to the Rule ——.

It governs —— in the { Accusative / Ablative } Case,

according to the Rule (*give the entire list*).

IN, *into, in;* SUB, *under;* SUPER, *above;* SUBTER, *beneath*, govern both cases.

IN and SUB, followed by the Accusative, denote *progress towards;* followed by the Ablative, *rest in*, a place.

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THE CONJUNCTION.

—— is a Co-ordinate { Copulative / Disjunctive / Adversative / Causal / Illative } Conjunction,

and unites —— with ——,

according to the Rule ——.

Or, —— is a Subordinate { Conditional / Comparative / Concessive / Temporal / Consecutive / Final } Conjunction,

and connects the Subordinate Construction ——

with the Principal ——,

according to the Rule ——.

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INTERJECTIONS.

—— is an Interjection of { Astonishment, Joy, Sorrow, Calling, Praise, Attestation, Shame, }

accompanied with the { Accusative / Vocative / Nominative / Dative } ——,

or standing alone.

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THE PRONOUN.

—— is a { { Personal / Reflexive } Substantive, / { Demonstrative, Possessive, Relative, Interrogative, Indefinite, Indefinite Relative } Adjective } Pronoun

of the { 1 / 2 / 3 } Person, { Singular / Plural } Number,

{ Masculine / Feminine / Neuter / Common } Gender, { Nominative / Genitive / Dative / Accusative / Vocative / Ablative } Case.

Declined: —

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nominative	——	Nominative	——
Genitive	——	Genitive	——
Dative	——	Dative	——
Accusative		Accusative	
Vocative		Vocative	
Ablative		Ablative	

(*If Personal or Reflexive, it is further treated as the Noun.*)

(*If a Relative*) It is from Nominative —— —— ——.

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It refers to —— as its Antecedent.

It is declined: —

Singular.		Plural.	
Nominative	———	Nominative	———
Genitive		Genitive	
Dative		Dative	
Accusative		Accusative	
Vocative		Vocative	
Ablative		Ablative	

It is in the { Masculine / Feminine / Neuter / Common } Gender, { Singular / Plural } Number,

{ 1 / 2 / 3 } Person, { Nominative / Genitive / Dative / Accusative / Vocative / Ablative } Case.

It agrees with —— in Person and Number,

according to Rule ——;

and with —— in Case,

according to Rule ——.

It introduces the Relative Clause ——,

which is used as a(n) { Participle. / Appositive. / Noun of Agency.

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THE VERB.

—— is a(n) { Regular / Irregular* / Defective* / Deponent / Semi-Deponent / Impersonal } { Transitive / Intransitive } Verb.

The Present Stem is ——.
The Perfect Stem is ——.
The Supine Stem is ——.

It is derived from —— (*if a Derivative*).

It is of the { 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 } Conjugation; from ——.

Give Principal Parts, both Active and Passive (*if a Regular Verb*); the Participles, and the Infinitives, Active and Passive.

It is in the { Active / Passive } Voice,

{ Indicative / Subjunctive / Imperative / Infinitive } Mood, { Present / Imperfect / Future / Perfect / Pluperfect / Future-Perfect } Tense;

(*If a Periphrastic Form, give its Tenses.*)

* ESSE is both irregular and defective.

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Inflected, Singular { —— / —— / —— }, Plural { —— / —— / —— },

{ 1 / 2 / 3 } Person (*if not Infinitive*), { Singular / Plural } Number,

to agree with ——,

according to the Rule ——.

(*Give the Synopsis, in the First Person, of all the Moods and Tenses; also the Synopsis, in the Third Person, of all the Moods and Tenses, together with all the Imperative Forms; also the Gerunds.*)

(*If Infinitive:*—)

Subject of *esse*.
Subject of the Impersonal Verb ——.

Complementary with ——.
With —— a Subject Accusative, as Direct Object of the Verb ——, or as Subject of the Verb —— in the Passive, or Object of the Verbal Phrase —— —— in Indirect Discourse.

Purpose (Greek Idiom).
Exclamation with ——, the Subject Accusative.
With —— a Subject Nominative, as an Historical Infinitive.

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THE PARTICIPLE.

—— is a { Present / Perfect / Future } { Active / Passive } Participle,

from the Verb ——, of the { 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 } Conjugation.

Principal Parts: —

(*Active and Passive; Participles, Active and Passive.*)

It is declined like ——, an Adjective of { 1 / 2 / 3 } Terminations,

as follows: —

	Singular.	Plural.
Nominative	——	——
Genitive	——	——
Dative	——	——
Accusative	——	——
Vocative	——	——
Ablative	——	——

It is made in the { 1 / 2 / 3 } Person, { Singular / Plural } Number,

{ Nominative / Genitive / Dative / Accusative / Vocative / Ablative } Case, and agrees with ——,

according to the Rule: "Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Participles agree with their Nouns in Gender, Number, and Case."

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THE GERUND.

—— is a Gerund formed from the Verb ——.

Principal Parts of the Verb: —

(*Active and Passive.*)

It is found in the

Genitive { After the Noun ——, or Adjective ——, in the construction of the Objective Genitive.

Dative { After the Adjective ——, according to usual relation with Adjectives.
In the expression after the Verb ——.

Accusative { After the Preposition *ad*, or *inter*, or *circa*, or *ab* (as the case may be).

Ablative {
Manner.
Means.
Instrument.
After the Comparative ——.
After the Preposition *ab*, or *de*, or *ex*, or *in*; or *pro* or *cum* (as the case may be).

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THE SUPINE.*

—— is a Supine, (*if in* UM) used with ——, a Verb of Motion, and expressing a purpose.

Or, —— is a Supine (*if in* U) used with the Adjective ——, or with the Noun *fas*, or *nefas*, or *opus* (*as the case may be*), to denote an action in respect to which the quality is asserted.

* The Supine in *um* is most frequently used after *eo;* and, with the passive infinitive *iri*, forms the future infinitive passive.

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